

# The Chicago Daily Tribune

VOLUME 27.

CHICAGO, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1874—SIXTEEN PAGES.

NUMBER 288.

## THE TURF. DEXTER PARK! 1874.

OPENING MEETING,  
FIRST WEEK IN JULY.

\$8,600 IN PREMIUMS.

One Day's Trotting and Three Days' Running—July 1, 2, 3, and 4.

FIRST DAY—Wednesday, July 1.

Second Day—Thursday, July 2.

Third Day—Friday, July 3.

Fourth Day—Saturday, July 4.

Conditions and Remarks.

Consent for the above meeting will be given by the rules of the American Jockey Club.

REAL ESTATE.

40 Acres  
FOR SALE.

We offer a tract of 40 acres on North-west, near Humboldt Park. It is situated by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on its west side, and the Chicago & Pacific Railway on its north side, which places it within twenty miles of the city.

OGDEN, SHELTON & CO.,  
Room 3, Ogden Building,  
South-west corner Lake and Clark-sts.

TO BUILDERS!  
FOR SALE!

NOCASH PAYMENT!

We desire to call the attention of Builders to the following plan of building a house on the corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

W. D. KERRICK & CO.,  
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

HO! FOR  
MORGAN PARK.

WE CHALLENGE any suburb in Cook County to offer better inducements to actual home-seekers than we do at Morgan Park.

THE BLUE ISLAND LAND & BUILDING CO.,  
11 Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent.

HOMES NEAR HOME.

Railroad Lands

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN

AT ANGLEWOOD.

For Sale

BARGAINS IN ACRES.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

SHIPPING TAGS, STRING TAGS, &c.

GUM LABELS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,  
115 & 120 MONROE-ST.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE

Notice to Tax-Payers.

WILSON'S LAUNDRY.

207 AND 209 SOUTH STATE-ST.

217 South Clark-st., 217 South Clark-st.

## GROCERIES, &c. "C.O.D." GROCERY

TEA HOUSE.

Groceries sold for cash in any quantity at wholesale prices.

TEA—Choice brands, \$7 to \$10. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, per lb., 25c; O. G. Java, 30c.

Also, a full line of Imported and Clear Havana Cigars, retailed at box prices.

C. H. SLACK,  
109 Madison-st.

LAWN MOWERS.

EXCELSIOR  
Lawn Mower

EXCELSIOR LAWN SPRINKLER.

W. H. BANKS & CO.,  
34 and 360 South State-st.

HOVEY & CO., 141 State-st.

LAWN MOWERS.

TRY ALL OTHERS, THEN SEE THE PHILADELPHIA!

And you will buy no other. D. S. HEFFNER, General Agent for the State of Illinois.

THE FAVORITE  
LAWN MOWER.

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, by the WARD Sewing Machine Company.

FINANCIAL.

DIME  
SAVINGS BANK.

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

W. W. KIMBALL,  
Corner State and Adams-sts.,  
CHICAGO.

Snow-Flakes, with Cream Syrups and Soda Water, at the "SPA."

The Ice-Plane is used at both Stores of BUCK & RAYNER, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

LUMBER.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN HARDWOOD LUMBER.

Particular attention paid to filling bills for any kind of Hardwood or Pine Lumber.

OFFICE AND YARD,  
Cor. Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

DENTISTRY.

DR. SHERWOOD

Is located in Dent Block, corner State and Madison-sts.

DENTISTRY.

All persons waiting first-class Dentistry will do well to call on Dr. J. C. SHERWOOD, 105 Washington-st. (State of Illinois Building), Gold-work a specialty; prices to suit the times.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL OFFICE FOR SALE

A First-Class Business Chance

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

## HATS. EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER

Will open Monday, for the inspection of the trade, entirely new lines in

STRAWS,

FINE SAXONY,

AND LIGHT FUR

HATS!

FROM AUCTION.

239 & 241 Madison-st.

HAIR GOODS.

LAST WEEK

Bankrupt Sale

HUMAN HAIR

SWITCHES

IN THE WORLD!

Empress Cloth, in best Spring shades, from 35c upwards.

Cashmere in best Spring shades, from 35c upwards.

Steel Cold Silk Pongee, 50c upwards.

Silk and Wool Poplin, 65c upwards.

Steel Cold Mohair, 25c upwards.

Steel Cold Serge, splendid quality, 30c upwards.

Good quality Blk Gros Grain Silk, \$1 upwards.

Blk Alpaca and Mohair at less than cost price.

1,000 Linen Suits and Polonoises.

White Swiss and Lawn Suits and Polonoises, from \$3 upwards.

A rich and elegant assortment of Fash and Neck Ribbons, Paisies and Sun Umbrellas, Fans, all kinds of Ornaments, Bookings, and Ladies' Furnishing Goods at astonishingly low prices.

THE MOVEMENT CURE.

OPENING!

Next Wednesday, the 10th.

THE REAL SWEDISH

MOVEMENT CURE,

84 & 86 State-st., Chicago.

GUMELIUS & SPARRE,  
PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE HOURS—Ladies, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Gentlemen, 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Physicians are cordially invited to visit the establishment during professional hours.

Refer by permission to the Scandinavian Baking House, 105 North Dearborn-st., Dr. G. G. PAULI, M. D.; Dr. J. H. HENRIKSEN, M. D.; Dr. C. F. PAULI, M. D.; Dr. W. H. HENRIKSEN, M. D.; Dr. J. H. HENRIKSEN, M. D.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and other ports.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

## FIRE INSURANCE. R. S. CRITCHELL, FIRE INSURANCE!

PHENIX

Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN.

Cash Assets - - - \$2,000,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Insurance Company,

OF MANCHESTER.

Cash Assets - - - \$350,000

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Insurance Company,

OF MEMPHIS.

Cash Assets - - - \$385,000

160 LaSalle-st.,

CHICAGO.

MANHEIMER BROS.,

298 West Madison-st.

IN order to close out our SPRING DRESS GOODS, we have MARKED DOWN our entire stock of these goods.

Empress Cloth, in best Spring shades, from 35c upwards.

Cashmere in best Spring shades, from 35c upwards.

Steel Cold Silk Pongee, 50c upwards.

Silk and Wool Poplin, 65c upwards.

Steel Cold Mohair, 25c upwards.

Steel Cold Serge, splendid quality, 30c upwards.

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TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

## FURNITURE. Special Bargains IN

FURNITURE!

In order to reduce our stock of

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets,

Sideboards, Extension Tables,

Easy Chairs, Lounges,

Hat Trees, &c., &c., &c.

We have marked down our prices

10 PER CENT

Call on us and you are sure to furnish your house at the extremely low figures we give you for the best goods.

SPiegel & CAHN,

222 WABASH-AV.,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts.

CHAMBER SETS

It will pay close buyers to see our goods and compare prices before buying.

We have made the following reductions: OUR

\$ 75 Chamber Sets now - - \$ 65

100 Chamber Sets now - - 80

125 Chamber Sets now - - 105

150 Chamber Sets now - - 130

200 Chamber Sets now - - 165

We have made like reductions on Parlor Suits.

C. C. HOLTON

& CO.,

269 and 271 State-st.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE.

W. W. STRONG

FURNITURE CO.,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

CHAMPION GLUE.

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## WASHINGTON. Comments on the President's Financial Edict.

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Resignation of All the Original Indian Commissioners.

They Indulge in a Parting Shot at the Interior Department.

Roten State of Affairs in the Western Arkansas Judicial District.

Extraordinary Increase in the Cost of Dispensing Justice.

Convicted Murderers Turned Loose on Bail.

THE PRESIDENTIAL EDICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The letter of the President to the Senate, defining the reasons which would move him to veto the new Currency bill, if it should be passed by the House, has been the absorbing theme of discussion among our public men to-day. On all hands the manner of the thing is condemned.

Mr. Blaine, who has been particularly active in working for a compromise, feels very sore. The \$10 redemption feature of the letter is much ridiculed. It certainly goes far to sustain the assertion telegraphed by some time since that Richardson had no policy of any sort, but in all his official actions of this kind was merely obeying the orders of the Committee on Finance.

On the Currency bill had a meeting to-day. It is understood that the President's letter had no effect on them, and that their report will remain unchanged.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Felix B. Brunk, Robert Campbell, Nathan Bishop, William E. Dodge, John V. Farwell, and George H. Stuart, the remaining members of the Indian Commission originally appointed, have united in a letter to President Grant and resigned office.

After congratulating the President for adherence to the Indian policy announced in his inaugural address, and expressing the hope that the present success of that policy may make it permanent, they say: "While we do not deem it necessary to present all reasons which have decided us to resign, we may say that, should Congress continue the Board of Indian Commissioners, as indicated in the Indian Appropriation bill which has already passed the House of Representatives, we will not be able to continue our duties."

The letter closed by the expression of the conviction of the capacity of the Indians to receive all civilization necessary for the welfare and safety of the frontier. The Board of Indian Commissioners, clothed with the proper authority and acting in co-operation with the Department of the Interior, but under its control, can hardly maintain harmonious relations with that department.

On the other hand, a Board thus constituted and under the influence or control of the Interior or Indian Department would be a comparatively useless appendage to the service."

NOTES AND NEWS.

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Col. Wharton, United States District-Attorney at Louisville, Ky., will, it is said, be tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Sawyer.

THE ARMY BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill has agreed to report to-day. The principal cause of disagreement between the House and Senate was the question of the salary of the Adjutant-General.

The House, on motion of Mr. WELLS, passed the bill removing the political disabilities of George B. Shreve, of St. Louis, and proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amendments.

THE DEFICITARY BILL.

A long discussion resulted on the item in regard to official reporters.

Mr. HOLMAN made a speech in favor of economy and against the salary fixed for reporters, arraigning the Republican party for extravagance in raising salaries.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that Mr. Holman made an extraordinary claim to make such a charge in the face of the fact that this deficiency bill appropriates three millions as against eleven millions last year, and against an amount three or four times, and in one instance seven times, the sum of the salary fixed for reporters.

Mr. HOLMAN again took the floor in support of his position, and read a lecture to his own side of the House for its spathy, and for its willingness to vote with the majority in all measures of extravagance.

The discussion having drifted into reference to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, Mr. CONGER resumed Mr. Holman's charge that the bill was a bill to pay \$1,200,000 to pay an

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

ROOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Fifth Avenue Comedy Company. "Dixie."  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Haled street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Fifth Avenue Comedy Company. "Dixie."  
MICKLETHORPE'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of E. A. Sothern and his American Comedy Company. "Dixie."

ADDITIONAL THEATRE.

ADDITIONAL THEATRE—Corner of Washington and Congress streets. Engagement of the Fifth Avenue Comedy Company. "Dixie."  
EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street. "Paris by Nightlight." Afternoon and evening.  
SOCIETY MEETINGS.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, June 7, 1874.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

What shall be done with the railroads? This is one of the great questions of the present day. It will be also one of the great questions of the future. Next to that of the currency, it is the greatest and most important that can engage the attention of the people.

Railway companies cannot be left entirely to their own devices. No one who has looked into their history, their nature, and their operation will say that they can. Publicists like the author of *Railway Reform* in England, and political economists like Von Mohl, Rau, Knies, and Wagner in Germany, say that Government must have something to do with them.

Practical and eminent railway engineers like Stephenson have told us that railroads are, in their very nature, monopolies, and that, since condition is possible among them, competition is, in the long run, impossible. Learned lawyers and able jurists like Chief Justice Roddick, of Vermont, who have made the legal aspect of our railway system a study, are unanimous that something must be done by the Government to regulate them. The farmers, especially in the West, have only too many reasons to agree with the publicists, political economists, the practical engineers, and the judges, who have each, from their own standpoint, made railroads a subject of thought. The whole people of the United States, in fact, demand that something shall be done by the Government, State or National, or State and National, to give the country an efficient and at the same time equitable railway system. That something must be done in the way of railway legislation is therefore certain. What that something shall be is another matter. Regulated by the Government the railroads must be, but how, and to what extent? Shall the Government build, own, and operate all new roads? Shall it compel the railway companies to sell all existing roads, or such of them as enjoy a complete monopoly of the traffic between certain points, to the State, to be owned and operated by the State, or shall it allow the companies to retain their franchises and their property in the roads and material, while the State reserves to itself the right to regulate their tariffs and prescribe such rules for their management as the interests of the public may require?

The question whether the roads should belong to the State or not has been frequently agitated in Europe. In parts of Europe, Belgium for instance, the Government actually does own and operate the roads. The author of *Railway Reform* advocates the purchase of the roads by the Government in England. State roads have certain advantages over private roads, and private roads in turn are, in some respects, to be preferred to State roads. Which should be preferred in any given country or at any given time, is a question to be determined by the circumstances of each case. No general rule can be laid down on this point. There is this to be said against roads owned by private individuals, or by roads owned by stock companies—and it is the principal objection to them in this country—that they are run mainly in the interests of the few, not of the public, or of commerce, nor with a view to the development of the resources of the country, industrial or other. They are operated in such manner as to insure to the stockholders a maximum of net profit. The policy of the stockholders in running the roads is dictated by what is best for themselves, as a matter of course, not by what is best for the public or for general business; and the interests of the stockholders of railway corporations are far from being always at one with those of the general public. Moreover, it is said private roads are not apt to be as well built as Government roads. The individuals who construct them frequently put poor material into them, in order to reap the greatest possible profit from the smallest possible outlay. As a result, we are told that in Europe, where both systems are in operation side by side, accidents are more frequent on the roads built by private corporations than on those built by the State. The rates on the private roads in England are three times as high as on the State roads in Belgium. In the case of private roads all the net profit goes into the pockets of the stockholders, whatever it may be. On the other hand, when the State owns and operates the roads, an increase in the net profits goes either to the lightening of taxation in general, to the improvement of the roads, to the diminution of the rates of fare and freight charged on the road itself, or to the building of other roads.

Besides, a number of individual companies, acting independently of one another, cannot give the country as complete and harmonious a system of roads as the State, carrying out one plan, can. A network of roads built by individuals will always be defective; there will always be breaks and defects in it. The system will not be prosecuted regularly and unintermittedly. Only in times of speculation will roads be built, and then only when they promise extraordinary profits. The tariff of private roads is not so easily regulated as those managed by Government. The rates are seldom reduced as early as they might be. There is nothing to compel the managers to reduce them; and their cupidity is always present to keep them up. These drawbacks are not found in the State system of roads. All the roads being consolidated into one can be operated

cheaper, and there is no speculation in railway stocks where the State owns the roads.

There is another side to the State system, however. It may be asked: How would such a system work under our form of government? What would be the effect of the enormous amount of patronage it would throw into the hands of the Executive on the politics and welfare of the country? Is it advisable under our present Civil Service to adopt such a system? Would it not be difficult to distribute the railways through the country in such a manner as to give satisfaction? Would not the South complain that it did not have its share of railways, as it complains that it has not its share of greenbacks? The demands of politicians would be apt to be considered in the construction of roads, under such a system, rather than the demands of business.

It is extremely doubtful whether a State railway system would work at all under our form of government. But if the State should not own the roads in this country, certain it is that the Government should have something to say about their rates. In Germany and other parts of Europe, two plans have been tried to prevent the abuses of railway franchises, one, the fixing of a maximum tariff; the other, of a maximum dividend. Neither system has given satisfaction. The maximum charges have been, in Germany, left high enough to enable the stockholders to earn a dividend of 15 and even 20 per cent. The roads, except where there is competition, never charge less than the maximum. When a maximum dividend of 10 per cent, say, is allowed, it has been found that, when the net profits have exceeded that amount, the companies, rather than allow the public to get the benefit of the increase, have spent it in improvements of the road not absolutely demanded. This has happened in England, even in the case of the Liverpool & Manchester Road. Prof. Rau mentions a case where in England a company, although reaping a profit of 10 per cent, instead of diminishing its rates, increased them to 27 per cent.

In view of all these facts, perhaps for this country the best plan that can be proposed is something like the following:

1. The companies to retain the ownership and to manage their roads.

2. A maximum dividend of 10 per cent to be allowed on the actual capital invested in the roads.

3. The appointment of Commissioners by the Government to represent the interests of the public; said Commissioners to have a voice in determining what expenses are actually needed, and to see to it that necessary improvements are made, and that no unnecessary ones are made with the intention merely of depriving the public of the benefit of an increase in the net profits of the road.

4. The books of the companies to be open at all times to the Commissioners to enable them to know the financial condition of the roads, and put them in a way to recommend a tariff which shall insure the companies a reasonable profit, and not conflict with the rights of the public and the interests of commerce.

5. The Commissioners to constitute a permanent Board, and see that the legislation affecting railways be carried out.

It will take time and investigation to mature any perfect plan. The course of the Wisconsin Legislature, which fixed the tariff for the railways at that State at half-hazard, cannot be too strongly deprecated. Investigation should always precede recommendation. Good legislation, unlike good poets, are made, not born. Before legislating on railway management, it would be well for statesmen to study the operation and the management of railways in other countries. Europe has been experimenting in railway reform for more than a quarter of a century. It has in operation both State and private railways. In some European States there is a mixed system. Where private roads exist exclusively, many excellent laws have been passed in the interests of the public. Why should we not have the benefit of European experience? It would be an excellent measure for the Government to appoint a Board of Commissioners to proceed to Europe and report on railway management and railway legislation there. Such a Commission, when its labors were ended, would be certain, be able to recommend some very wise measures of reform. To institute such a commission, and to act on the information received from them, would be to proceed scientifically and methodically, instead of awkwardly and angrily, as we seem to be now going.

THE PAST AMUSEMENT SEASON.

It is our custom, at the end of every year, to publish a summary of commercial and other matters, by which to measure the growth of business and the increasing importance of the city. We publish this morning a review of the amusements, musical and dramatic, for the season of 1873-4, which ended with the first of this month. If our commercial summary has been satisfactory for the past year, our amusement review makes an exhibit of an equally gratifying character. It shows that our growth is not merely material, and that our expansion has been intellectual as well as commercial.

The musical summary points to a higher taste in the divine art than we have had hitherto. It shows that 128 composers have been represented in 123 concerts and 69 operatic performances, with an aggregate of 865 numbers. A pleasing reflection is found in the discovery that the list of composers is headed by Beethoven, followed closely by Mendelssohn, Schumann, Mozart, Wagner, and Schubert; and that many composers who were at one time very popular have been discarded for others of a higher standard. Many new works have been heard, and music has been supported liberally. Theodore Thomas has begun to reap the fruits of his early unappreciated labors among us, and the eleven concerts given by him in two visits to the city were notable alike for the character of the selections and the appreciation with which they were received. The local societies, notably the Apollo Club and Beethoven Society, have aided in this work of musical progress, and are themselves growing in strength and numbers. Opera, this season, has not been as plentiful as it was last, but this is explained by the failure of Maretzek to bring his company to Chicago, owing to the financial disaster he encountered elsewhere. The deficiency was partially supplied by the amateur performances of the Liederkreis Society.

Regarding as a whole, the dramatic season has been equally successful, for the managers generally announce that the financial stringency has affected them less than they had anticipated. Popular taste in dramatic matters cannot be gauged so easily as in music, but the records kept by the managers indicate that the highest type of dramatic art has been, after all, the most remunerative; that Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, Miss Neilson, and John McCullough, representing the loftiest and best that

the wide field of the drama can offer, have led in popularity. This is not conclusive evidence of an exalted popular taste, but such an inference is a fair one. The failure of the comedy theatre to retain a hold upon the public, in place of opposing this inference, confirms it; for, while its tone and direction were good and wise, it was popular, and the public rejected it only when it had nothing but mediocrity to offer. It is a healthy symptom that the verdict of the people of Chicago has generally been against what is impure upon the stage, as the summary shows, and that the so-called popular entertainments have so far held above any suspicion of immorality. In this and in other respects, the annual summary of amusement matters is gratifying as it relates to the past, and encouraging as it points to the future. An opera-house and a museum are within the possibilities of the next year, and the experience of the past indicates that Chicago will henceforth be second to no city in America in its encouragement of the dramatic and musical arts.

INTERPRETATION OF THE BIBLE.

One of the most important facts connected with the controversy respecting Science and the Bible is that the interpretation of the Scriptures is itself a science, and a progressive one. If the natural sciences are going through a process of perpetual development, it is no less true that the investigation of the two Testaments results in new and more enlightened views of their meaning in the original. Certain time-honored proof-texts, if not the dogmas they uphold, will certainly disappear under the "revision" now going on in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey.

To decide according to the evidence as much the duty of the translator who grubs among the Greek roots of Scripture as of the scientist who seeks to interpret the "testimony of the rocks." Here, then, are two kindred veins of Divine revelation for human inquiry and industry—Natural Science and the Science of Exegesis. Instead, therefore, of disputing by the way as to who shall be greatest, the workers in these veins should seek only the golden ore of truth, and give it to the world without delay and without alloy.

Think of what has been accomplished in the department of exegesis since Galileo's exegetical heresy of the earth's revolution, or since the exegesis of our Puritan forefathers, which would not allow them to allow a Quaker or a witch to live. But let us look round for more recent evidence of a progressive spirit in the interpretation of the letter.

The right of a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, for example, is a purely exegetical question. It depends upon the meaning of a passage in Leviticus. Our churches construe it to the advantage of the deceased wife's widow; the English Church and law so construe it as to make the children of such a marriage illegitimate. However, the science of exegesis has made so much progress in England that it is perfectly Scriptural, and therefore lawful, to marry your deceased sister's husband in Australia, although it is an unbridled knot for you to tie in Great Britain or Ireland, as some have found to their sorrow. A bill has been before Parliament several times which is designed to put an end to this exegetical anomaly, and it will doubtless be before Parliament several times more before the anomaly is removed. The controversy does not lose in animation from repetition. At every point both sides fire off their Hebraistic acumen and their Latin lore with a rancor known only in a debate where two parties are contending for an exegesis once delivered to the saints—both sides being the saints. It is very absurd to most Hebrew scholars (especially the Jewish Rabbis) to see the enemies of the unmarried sisters of deceased wives drawing such an inference from such a text; but there is the inference, nevertheless, printed in the statute-book of the realm and the Prayer-Book of the Church, where Her Majesty's subjects are also forbidden to marry their grandfather or their grandmother!

The Presbyterian exegesis, which, until recently, declared every form of public praise distasteful to the Almighty except the metrical Psalms, has subsided in nearly every branch of the Presbyterian family, but it will be remembered that Elder George H. Stuart was disciplined the other day for making melody unto the Lord with a rhytmical composition of human origin. Now, this change in hymnology is as much of a capitulation on the part of the extreme exegesis as is the repudiation by the same party, to a growing extent, of the impropriety of the David's supplications, and of the "inspired" inhumanity in the Old Testament wars.

Then, what a change has come over the exegetical mind with reference to the observance of Sunday. At one time, and the time is not distant, we were informed by those whose business it was to inform us, that not only was the fourth commandment transferred from the last to the first day of the week, but that the transfer was made root and branch, man-servant and maid-servant, host and guest, or, as we say, more, it was to include in its inhibitory details what Moses could not have dreamed of—the telegram, the steam-car and horse-car, and the Sunday newspaper. In those days, when not the words of Jesus but the sermons of Knox were consulted on this question, there could be no more gross desecration of the Sabbath than a ride upon a street-railway. To-day you may see sitting side by side, even in a Philadelphia horse-car, on their way to their respective vices and fig-trees, the demure Quakeress, the genteel Episcopalian, the austere Presbyterian, the complacent Unitarian, and the exclusive Baptist. Behold how pleasant it is for brethren to ride together in unity as respects the exegesis of a commandment which prohibits the horse-car on the last Sunday of one year and patronizes the same conveyance on the first Sunday of the next year. The tinkle of its little bell has, however, we believe, never yet been suffered to disturb the stillness of an Edinburgh Sabbath, although, such is the progress in the science of formulating doctrines, it is not safe to speak positively with respect to even Scotland, the last stronghold of Levitical Christianity, where there is more than in any other country. And, it is true that in some of the country districts of Scotland clashing in the Lord's day is considered a much more heinous offense than lying and cheating on any other day, this only illustrates the multiplicity and diversity of opinion held by the exegetically-minded upon the question of Sunday observance.

In the Lutheran Church of Germany, the Catholic Church of France, the Protestant Church of Switzerland, and the Greek Church of Russia, this law of the Christian Sunday is interpreted to mean that worship and preaching are to be added to recreation and pleasure. Not

that the people should enjoy themselves less, but their God more. So that the number of those who would make the Jewish commandment binding upon Christians are as 10,000 to one in comparison with the number of those who substitute a new law as well as a new day for the old.

The time will come in the progress of exegetical science when those who now see a marital deprivation pronounced in Holy Writ upon the deceased wife's sister, and an anathema launched against cheap wine, lager-beer, and Sunday papers, will find that all these things are added unto the good Christian, if, in obtaining his Christianity, he did not part with his common sense, or, in acquiring his theology, he did not take out his brains to make room for it.

MISGUIDED CO-OPERATION.

There are four co-operative enterprises now under way in this city. Two are productive—the carpenters and the shoemakers. Two are distributive and foolish. The Chicago Council of the Sovereigns of Industry have organized a co-operative store, with a capital stock divided into shares of \$10 each. The store is to be opened when the stock has been taken, but nobody who does not belong to the Sovereigns of Industry is allowed to subscribe for a share, or is to be allowed to buy any goods. Of course the projectors of the enterprise have a perfect right to build this Chinese wall around themselves, if they choose. They might sell stock and goods only to men with red hair or one eye. The question is whether such a policy is wise. It is not necessary in order to keep the control of the store in the hands of the Order. There might be a provision that no outsider should hold more than a certain number of shares, and that only a fixed proportion of the whole number of shares sold should be put into outside hands. The by-laws of the Co-operative Carpenters and Builders contain such a clause. If, however, there is great anxiety to keep all the stock inside the Sovereigns of Industry, why forbid non-stockholders to buy goods at the store? The central idea of co-operation is that it is not for one, but for all. A so-called co-operative store that sells only to its proprietors is one only in name. It is a close corporation, a joint-stock company organized to carry on the grocery business. All the great English stores sell to anybody who wishes to buy. They aim to put pure goods at wholesale prices within the reach of everybody, whether the particular individual is a Past-Grand High-Chancellor or not. Stockholders generally get twice as much rebate on their purchases as non-stockholders. They have, besides, the right to vote, and the right to use the library, reading-rooms, etc., which every well-managed co-operative store speedily builds up. These advantages are naturally the exclusive property of the shareholders. But the less fortunate can still buy. Their trade is a profitable one for the store. Why should it be rejected? If this enterprise of the Chicago Council has been put upon a broader basis, it might have been in full blast now, instead of dragging slowly along.

The second example of impracticable co-operation is the Co-operative Temperance Association of this city. Its original plan has been changed, it means to serve God and mammon by promoting total abstinence and co-operation at the same time. A man who wishes to buy a paper of tacks or a bar of soap is to be made to take the pledge, with all due solemnity. The formula will doubtless be somewhat in this style: Clerk (loudly): "Tacks, sir? Yes, sir. Hold up your right hand. Do you hereby swear that you will never taste, touch, or handle intoxicating liquor, so help you God! The tacks are 10 cents!" Here is another store which deliberately shuts its doors to the majority of people.

The failure of these two enterprises would be a matter of small public moment, did it not involve throwing discredit upon the great principle of co-operation. In this latter, perhaps, lies the reason of thousands and thousands suffering and sin. It is not a light matter that it should fall in its first applications on Western soil. The public are anxious that it should be honestly tested. Any sensible scheme, honestly managed, will secure support. The partial success of the Co-operative Temperance Association, despite its absurdity, proves the strength of the principle. It recalls Boccaccio's story of the Jew who went to Rome and was converted to Catholicism. He said, in explanation of the change, that he was convinced that any Church which could stand such corruption as he saw among the clergy of the Eternal City must be divine! Any principle which can stand such abuse as co-operation has experienced in Chicago must be true.

JOHN BRIGHT ON TEMPERANCE.

At a meeting held recently in London by the friends of temperance, John Bright gave expression to his views on that important question. What he said on that occasion deserves to be spread abroad and to be acted upon by all who have the cause of temperance really at heart. It will bear repetition at every temperance meeting that shall be held hereafter. The advocates of temperance in England, like some advocates of temperance in this country, want men to be made virtuous by an act of the Legislature. Mr. Bright says that such legislation is impossible in England; that if Parliament were to pass such laws as many of the friends of temperance asked for, it would have to repeal them in a week, and the whole City of London would be in a state of riot and insurrection. He might have added that, if such legislation could be passed, it could not be enforced. It would fall to accomplish what it was intended to do. Better to allow all the legislation in the world is what Mr. Bright recommends as a means of curing intemperance. He would make drinking unlawful. He would banish wine from every table and every house in England, not by act of Parliament, but by the force of public opinion. Let people of character, those who give tone to society, cease to purchase or use liquor of any kind. Make drunkenness a social crime. Exclude the drinker from society. Mr. Bright himself has not bought or used wine or spirituous liquors since 1839; and he says that, although the step cost him some inconvenience, he does not regret it. If all the prominent men in England would do likewise there would not be much need for the interference of Parliament. The contagion of their example would soon spread among the large portion of the population who take the rules of their action from those above them.

Added to this, a knowledge of the real nature and of the effects of alcohol on the human system were disseminated among the people, it would be hard to estimate the number of converts to total abstinence. If the masses could be made to realize that it is not by a mere figure of speech that alcohol is made a poison; if they could be convinced that,

whether taken in moderate or immoderate quantities, it is always nothing more or less than a real poison to a healthy person, as Dr. Carpenter says it is, we think that many who now use it, believing it harmless, would take a long farewell of it.

DOWNTOWNED MAN.

Is there no remedy for the grievances of a man? Is he not to be the slave of circumstance and the shuttlecock of fate, but must he also be the victim of lovely woman and have no power to redress his wrongs? We ask these questions because Mr. Heich, of Jersey City, State of Jersey, where justice is not only blind but deaf, and dumb, and imbecile, was recently committed to jail because he would not buy the fashionable wife of his boss the fashionable ambition and the baits and nets of the milliners was a hard-working man, having the princely income of \$14 per week, upon which he had to support himself, Mrs. Heich, and the small Heichs. It is evident that out of such a sum as this nothing could be saved, and that the doctors must be used very skillfully to make both ends meet. So one morning when Mrs. Heich—who had been out the day before, and whose eyes had been dazed by the gorgeous head-fabrics in the windows, and whose envy had been excited by the superior bonnets of her neighbors—came to Mr. Heich and demanded that she should have still another bonnet, the lord of the household demurred at this extraordinary demand. He even questioned the sanity of the partner of his bosom. She had already a neat bonnet to run to market in, and a love of a bonnet for Sunday, gay with many-colored ribbons and ornamented with a patch of flowers, vegetables, and grasses. Of what possible use could another bonnet be? How could he afford to devote the larger portion of fourteen dollars to a bonnet, even if there were use for it? Was it not his duty to render his home comfortable and fill the insatiable mouths of the small Heichs? Was it his duty to cumulate his earnings upon the head of Mrs. Heich, in the fantastic and superfluous manufacture of the milliner? These were the considerations which induced Mr. Heich to exercise the right of veto which appertains to the lord of the house and chancellor of the domestic exchequer. Mrs. Heich pleaded. He was firm. Mrs. Heich reproached. He was terribly calm. Mrs. Heich stormed. He was steadfast. Mrs. Heich insisted. He was patient. Mrs. Heich wept. He was flinty. Then Mrs. Heich brought the matter before a Jersey jury, and the Jersey jury, intelligent and high-minded, like all Jersey juries, decided that Mrs. Heich must have her bonnets as she wanted, or go to prison. And he went. Where Mrs. Heich will get her bonnets from now is a mystery; but this is not pertinent to the question. The deplorable condition of Mr. Heich, from the joint effects of Jersey justice and Mrs. Heich's vanity, commands it to itself the sympathy of all who love their kind. We would never oppose any well-considered effort to reform husbands. What with the flowing bowtie, Maconic lodge, and engagements at the office, we are aware that women lead a wretched existence, and that they are trodden under foot with impunity. There are husbands who are such monsters that they would deprive of liberty any man who brought to the proper performance of their domestic duties. Nearly all husbands need disciplining, and, if incarceration can accomplish it, then wives should be justified and even encouraged to employ it. But the unfortunate Mr. Heich was not of this kind. His case was a sad one, and it suggests few miseries in store when that time comes in which women will have all their rights, among them the right to have as many bonnets as they please. In that sad time the millinery business will be profitable.

A NEW PANACEA.

Dr. Chomet, a famous French physician, has published a work in which he seriously recommends the curing of diseases by music, instead of drugs. In advocating his theory he cites the general effects of music. Apollo, with his lyre, will be remembered, made even Argus forgetful. Orpheus subdued savage beasts. Amphion leveled the walls of Thebes, and Gideon performed a like operation on the walls of Jericho with his trumpet-blast. Trysion led an army into combat with his flute. During the First Republic the Academy of Music of Paris served the elephants in the Zoological garden, and caused the pachyderms to languish, to grow excited, and to dance, at will. Dr. Chomet then cites the cases of fever patients who have been cured by the introduction of a small orchestra into their chambers. Perilous conducted a desperate case of fever in a young lady with a fiddle, and cured an old lady of cataplexy with half-dozed pieces of French horn. The eclectic French poet Baudelaire, who delirious children, was accustomed to make them presents of large drums, knowing the distracting effect they always have upon the nerves of their parents. George Sand always cured the blues with Meyerbeer's music. The Doctor's regimen is a very simple one. He advocates the use of but four instruments to cure all the ills to which flesh is heir: the flute for gentle and melancholy pains; the violin for the excitable; the clarinet for the suffering; and the drum for general infirmities.

This is a novel idea. It has long been known that people can be made sick and sick of music. For instance, the heterogeneous Lucre concert during the past week have brought a good many people to the verge of sickness. Some amateur concerts have distressing results upon hygiene, and parlor concerts have been known to bring on serious nervous disorders. "Casta Diva," and the "Lost Proserpine," from "Martha," have more than once induced fever, and some choirs in this city can bring on a headache without half trying. To make a well-sick there is nothing like "With Verdure Clad," and a whole neighborhood can be thrown into convulsions with "The Monastery Bells," when administered in allopathic doses. Billonness has more than once been superinduced with "The Last Man," and we have known dreadful prostration to result from the "Il Balen," and a whole neighborhood to be seized with an epidemic owing to the practice of scale passages by vigorous young women. A man learning to play a key-bugle has been known to bring on severe disorders of the stomach for a block around him, and "Off in the Billy Nigh," executed by a ruffian and reckless French hornist, in the dead waste of night, has sent many a victim to the insane asylum. These facts are well known and can be authenticated, and Dr. Chomet has undoubtedly seized upon them, and upon the principle that what will produce disease will cure it (as in vaccination), has utilized it. We are surprised, however, that he should have limited his materia medica to so small a number of instruments, and should have chosen those

which are comparatively expensive. With Jew-harp, accordion, and hand-organ, lying loose, and to be had for almost nothing, he could have arranged a pharmacopoeia which would have been of general utility. All physicians know that it is of the utmost importance to rouse patients from their apathy and superinduce a vigorous exercise of their wills. What would secure these results with more certainty than a hand-organ ground by an athletic grinder, and set to a limited number of cheap tunes, like the "Rabre of My Father" and "Hear Me, Norma"? Just as there is nothing which will so effectively break up a severe cold as to fire the patient a rum-break and set the blankets on fire underneath him, so there is nothing which would rouse a patient like a hand-organ well ground by a devoted and tireless virtuoso. These simple agencies might very well be done, and we have no doubt that some of our physicians, improving upon Dr. Chomet's discovery, may combine them so as to apply them in cases of epidemics like the cholera and yellow-fever. A regiment of hand-organs or three or four hundred parlor-organs given simultaneously in a plague-infected town would undoubtedly engender an excitement among the victims which would lead to their speedy recovery and the slaughter of the performers also.

THE SCIENTIFIC MAN.

We are familiar with Huxley's famous definition of the scientific mind. Mr. Francis Galton has supplemented it with an essay on "The Nature and Nurture of Men of Science," in which he discusses the habits, tastes, modes of thought, and bodily characteristics of the "priesthood of the future." He sent a category of questions to 180 Fellows of the Royal Society who are of scientific repute. The 115 replies furnish the data from which he draws his inferences. The first notable characteristic of the scientific man is energy. One scientist writes: "I have worked myself in a stiff 105 miles in twenty-one hours whilst under-graduate in Cambridge. Rowed in every race during my stay at the University; rowed two years in the University crews." The foes of physical culture at college will please notice this reply. Another man "walked many a time five miles a day, without fatigue, and kept up five miles an hour for three or four hours." Still another "excelled at school and college in athletic sports, especially in jumping (eighteen feet); almost incapable of mental fatigue up to the age of 38; usually engaged in literary work until long after midnight." This man is surpassed, however, by one who writes: "As a boy of 17 I worked for three months all day and all night, with not more than four or five hours' sleep. When full of a subject and interested in it, I have written for seven or eight hours without interruption." The fifth answer quoted was the climax: "In early life, as a boy, I was engaged in business from twelve to fourteen hours a day, yet always found time to study and make my own instruments. Later on my studies and scientific work were always accomplished after business hours, and it was generally my habit to commence after dinner, and to work at science until 2, 3, or 4 a.m. never to begin business again at 9 a.m. I never thought of rest if I had anything in hand of interest." Oddly enough energy seems to be related in some way to smallness of the skull. The average circumference of the skull of an English gentleman is from 22 1/2 to 23 1/2 inches. Thirteen of the noted English scientists have skulls under 23 inches. Only eight have them 24 inches and over. The former are the more energetic. This rule seems, however, to be unproved. Whatever may be the case with individuals of the same nation, the small-skulled races do not exceed the others in energy.

It would be natural to suppose that such workers would suffer from ill-health, but this is not the case. On the contrary, the second characteristic, according to Mr. Galton, is good health. One-fourth of the men who have answered his queries have "excellent or good" health; another fourth have "good or fair"; and still another have had "good" health since reaching manhood. The remaining fourth are not in such prime condition. The parents of scientists have generally been very healthy. Hence Mr. Galton deduces that it is an impossibility for the children of invalids to gain eminence. The school of thought to which he belongs would deduce from this the duty of the State to forbid marriages between invalids.

The next characteristics are steady pursuit of purpose and business habits. The fifth is independence of character. This is very strongly developed. Mr. Galton thinks that only two of his correspondents have too little of it, and that fifty of them have too much. One says that his "opinions are in almost all respects opposed to those in which he was educated." Another writes that he has "a preference for whatever is not in fashion." Many of them belong to non-fashionable sects—Quakers, Unitarians, Moravians, Bible Christians, Scandinavianists, etc.

Scientists are not emotional. "In many respects their character is strongly anti-feminine." They are "devoid of partisanship," Mr. Galton thinks. The *Saturday Review* takes issue with Mr. Galton here, and wisely. Scientists are bitter in their partisanship. Huxley's books are disgraced by lavish abuse of Owen. Tyndall has been expelled from the English Alpine Club for slandering another scientific member of it. The fact is that Mr. Galton's data, furnished as they are by the very men who they depict, are inevitably more or less rose-colored, and consequently untrustworthy.

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It is an anomalous state of things that, while there are more houses to rent than there were before the 1st of May, the boarding-houses are full of discontented and homeless people. In New York and Boston, where much the same state of affairs prevails, landlords (since women will not submit to the drudgery of old-fashioned housekeeping, and men will not foot the bills), are reconstructing the old houses and building new ones, so that families may live on floors. In Europe this habit of living was long ago adopted. In another column we give the history of the most notable experiments in apartment houses that have been made in New York, Boston, and Chicago, together with

a statement of the reasons, pecuniary and other, that should induce capitalists to engage in this widely in this style of building. The history of a plan now in operation and promising for future construction.

The Congressional contest between C. R. F. well and Washington Heising, on the "New Side," is becoming extremely animated. Taxpayer reporter was detailed yesterday to explore the field. An interview with Mr. Heising, Junior, establishes the fact that he is a candidate in dead earnest. Mr. Farwell's principal lie among the Germans is Jacob Rehn, the Mayor, who disclaims any political intentions that Mr. A "row" between Heising and Rehn would be an interesting event to the body politic, a whole, it seems to be imminent. The voters of the North Division generally endorse Mr. Heising. The Germans seem to be divided for the candidates as individuals, but are determined to teach the Republicans a lesson, and to vote down currency inflation.

The President's letter to Senator Frank of Nevada, in favor of a return to specie payment, produced a tremendous commotion among the politicians at Washington yesterday, and caused gold to decline to 110 1/2.

The following advertisement, which we find from the *Fall-Mall Budget*, is a good advertisement to our editorial in last Sunday's issue on the "Seven (English) Women Have Done." MRS. STURGEON, BOOK, & GREAT COLORED. The following advertisement, which we find from the *Fall-Mall Budget*, is a good advertisement to our editorial in last Sunday's issue on the "Seven (English) Women Have Done." MRS. STURGEON, BOOK, & GREAT COLORED.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

Reminiscences of the Days of Slavery. By J. H. P. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Sir: The approaching reunion of the Abolitionists is bringing to mind many a buried recollection of the dark days which were the history of my life. I am now a man of those reminiscences, coming from a slave who lived in the South, and who, during the last years of his life, was a member of the Underground Railroad.

Many of the old agents and conductors of the line still live and flourish here, but they are not the same as they were. The old conductors are now mostly old men, and the old agents are mostly old men. The old conductors are now mostly old men, and the old agents are mostly old men.

The number passed over this line by the persons named might be estimated by the hundreds of thousands. One-fourth of the men who have answered his queries have "excellent or good" health; another fourth have "good or fair"; and still another have had "good" health since reaching manhood. The remaining fourth are not in such prime condition. The parents of scientists have generally been very healthy. Hence Mr. Galton deduces that it is an impossibility for the children of invalids to gain eminence. The school of thought to which he belongs would deduce from this the duty of the State to forbid marriages between invalids.

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of the same kind as the one in the first column.







**ON THE BOULE**  
Grand Boulevard presented  
pearance yesterday afternoon,  
of the days on which the Soc  
sloners permit fast driving, a  
vision has been made for rapid  
construction of a side drive  
to Forty-seventh, contents of  
a regular feature on Wednes  
afternoons. The drive is as

made with s

th as much safety as on the  
The carriages and slower ve  
restricted to the central high  
black steps and the black  
from the manifold  
boulevard as a drive, the  
drivers indignant.

**CRACKERS FOR KLANO**  
yesterday afternoon was ve  
those who took the air and w  
the bankers B. B. Brown, a  
handed out air to the boys and  
James G. Brown, with  
team, very fine and fast;  
chestnut bay and black;  
Stonewall Jackson, with a  
flop of blacks; Mrs. John  
the star and Abdullah bay;  
a fine span of two blacks;  
black and black goss  
mule, M. B. Gould with a st  
blacks; Sidney Smith and th  
blacks; M. N. N. N. N. N. N.  
D. H. Davis, with  
chestnut; L. B. Davis, with  
son, with Volunteer; and  
of the famous four  
wood, with hay and chest  
wood, with chestnuts; Harry  
brown pair; Mr. Satter, with  
Mr. Dugger, with a  
noted black gelding  
of 3:30, and private  
2:36 or better; Charles H. B.

[illegible]

**GENERAL MEETING**  
The Co-operative Carpenters have completed their organization and the following Directors: Messrs. Goodman, Treagy, and Todd.

A queer instance of superstition may startle a woman who has supplied sundry of the necessities of life to a poor, honest customer, ignorant of the position between the cow and the quart of milk. On his return to the door by his wife, just as he passed, "Where did you get Mrs. —'s?" "At Mrs. —'s." "You know there's a dead woman in my milk can't you. Take it for your 6 cents." The husband's masculine reluctance to even touch the superstitious concoction put the milk upon the shelf for a few days.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Lizzie McDermott lived at the home of 614 North La Salle street, met with a fire. The right wing of the house was a piece of broken glass, and the fire, Dr. Gail, who drew McDermott is to be of a serious nature.

The still alarm given to firemen at 4:15, and the firemen arrived at the corner of a fire in the two-story at No. 194 Desplaines street, Harrison, and occupied as a residence of Mrs. McDermott. The fire was not turning in an alarm ladder boys, and without a change. The fire was contained in the room of the house.

The price of the Chicago man has been reduced from \$15 cents. Besides this, the price of the man has been wanted, so that German employment may know where the man laborers or servants-girls are. The man has been taken to the United force of charges.

The coroner held an inquest named Robert W. Murphy at

the evening under the following was employed in the hardware store at the corner of Third and Second Sts., by the name of J. W. Smith, who was the proprietor. Friday evening he was guarding the entrance the door of the building, which fell to the ground while he engaged in conversation with a man, killing him instantly. A death was rendered according to the People's Party of Chicago to the Springfield Herald. The defendant committed suicide, as no policy is it is not definitely known if Smith intend to take an action against the defendant.

A California aquarium car from the waters of New Haven by the Michigan Central Railroad. The car was an early reference to the fish were in the car, and Mr. L. R. Johnson had charge of them. The California to stock the water was taken care leaves here at 10 o'clock for the Chicago Railroad at 10 o'clock.

An ingenious scheme for a mail-box was put in practice recently successfully. When

[illegible]

At a meeting held at the F  
5th inst., the following  
presented the several



give him a particular  
chant "sons," and "particular" men are sur-  
named, and a few more of the same class held  
in reserve, to be brought in as talesmen in cases  
of challenge.

Thus you may say the defendant, by himself  
or his hired servant, selects the jury to try his

skirts of the city, and, taking her from  
baggy, violated her person. In the follow-  
October he again visited the girl, and per-  
sued her to submit to his requests until she  
now about to become a mother. This is the  
story of Minnie Little as given under oath by

**ANNOUNCEMENTS.**  
There will be a reception at the Home of the  
on Thursday afternoon and evening.  
The woman's suffrage plank is to be proposed  
at a political meeting to be held in Judge

the *Tribune*, written by A. K. Bartlett, following deserved reference to a reviewer:

... it would seem an act of injustice, did the valuable labors and discoveries of an astronomer, Mr. S. W. Burnham, who

...he has been sentenced to  
a year's imprisonment. Against  
Corporal has appealed on the  
basis that he cannot be compelled to wear  
a uniform in Germany because of his  
opinion in Germany seems to be  
a suit will be successful.

coming out of the door, the  
r. Jesus, but that is either  
devil, and you can't stop



A black and white photograph showing a large, curved, metallic structure, possibly a bridge or a large pipe. A person is standing on the structure, providing a sense of scale. The structure appears to be made of metal and has a smooth, curved surface.

TO RENT-AC

[illegible]

**TO RENT—SOUTH PARK AVENUE**  
 location. J. D. KERRY, 57 W  
 1st Twenty-Three-  
 front. J. S. GALLOWAY &  
 and Madison-sts.  
**TO RENT—COTTAGE** on  
 rooms and large lot. W. J.  
 LaSalle-st.  
**TO RENT—CHEAPER THAN**  
 anywhere. Located on Vernon-  
 st. each. WM. BRACKETT.  
**TO RENT—S. WARREN**  
 basement brick; good and  
 a SON, southwest corner State st  
**TO RENT—TWO-STORY** and  
 house, 12 rooms, No. 4 Gros-  
 venor-st. Apply at Mt South C  
**TO RENT—NEW BRICK**  
 front on Independence, north of  
 by to a KITTLE Treasurer  
 N. R., between 8 and 9  
**TO RENT—BEAR NORMAL**  
 large lot, with

family; race Mt. L. L. WOOD.  
**TO RENT—VERY CHEAP.**—  
 I will do for two days, Jan. 1st, at  
 at grocery stores. West Indiana  
**TO RENT—COTTAGE** 100 SO.  
 Furniture for sale at a sacrifice  
 the premises.  
**TO RENT—COTTAGE 7 ROOMS.**  
 Apply 220 State-st., Chicago  
**TO RENT—CHEAP—COTTAGE.**  
 Presto Place, west of Hayne  
**MONROE, 50 W. WYOMING.**  
**TO RENT—THE ELEGANT** of  
 Club—at, very cheap  
 Apply at store corner of Hayne and  
**TO RENT—MARBLE** floor  
 rooms, Forrest-st., near Third  
 also board with family; references  
 given.  
**TO RENT—NO. 18 NORTH PA**  
 house, 5 rooms; gas etc., and  
 order; only \$25. Inquire at 105 N.  
**TO RENT—OR FOR SALE** on

**TO RENT—A STORY AND** a front house, with all modern  
Carroll-av.; will rent low to a good  
owner, 561 Carroll-av.

**TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAN-**  
tasy, with a roomy close, 1200  
able to ply on premises, 110 Cool-

**TO RENT—50 WALNUT-ST.**  
1st basement house; 16 rooms  
M. OUTHET, Rooms 8, 172 Rte 1

**TO RENT—20 WEST VAN BO-**  
and basement house, 1200  
able to ply on premises, 110 Cool-

**TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5**  
rooms, 1200 Cool-

**TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 12**  
rooms, 1200 Cool-

**TO RENT—NO. 15 VINCENNE**  
and basement brick; all conven-

Room & M. O. BAKER, 25 W. W.

**TO RENT—LOWER PART**  
of brick house, near corner  
of 317 1/2 month. Inquire at the  
office.

**TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE**  
415 West Van Buren-st., and best  
situation in the house. Inquire at the  
office.

**TO RENT—COTTAGE, 27 WEST**  
Inquire at the office.

**TO RENT—3 SWELL STONE**  
brick house, near corner of  
Pratt-st. and Third-second-st.  
OO., 14 and 16 LaSalle-st., Room 20.

**TO RENT—ELM-GANT 3-STORY**  
brick house, and bath, W. 44th  
and 13th St. 3 rooms, gas fixtures,  
plumbing; rented last year for \$1,200;  
no lease; intention very desirable.  
Inquire at the office.

**TO RENT—HOUSE AT WEST**  
14th St., water and gas, for one or  
in the house.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED HO**  
Michigan-st., near Fairbanks

**TO RENT—1300 MICHIGAN A.**  
water, etc., \$20 per month.  
Inquire, 215. Apply to H. C. STONE,  
Madison 12.

**TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE**  
12 rooms, bath, etc.; overlooking  
business office.

**TO RENT—NO. 1400 INDIANA**  
1st Indiana av.

**TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE**  
at West Front, first floor, three  
rooms, bath, two closets. \$15 per  
month. U. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Bro.  
W., Room 8.

**TO RENT—A VERY NICE HOME**  
West Erie av. \$15. Call 418.

**TO RENT—4-STORY OCTAGON**  
1152 Michigan st.; \$15.  
at Ardmore av. \$15. R. A.

**TO RENT—BASEMENT OF**  
Haring-st. and Grant-place.

**TO RENT—A FURNISHED**  
Grove, containing 11 rooms. I leave the city during July and August. Careful family only. Inquire at 21 East Madison st., Room 10.

**TO RENT—NORTH SIDE**  
For sale, house No. 261 Super and Pine, south front. Apply on

**TO RENT—500 AND 415 PINE**  
14 rooms, gas, electric, closets, water.

**TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4 BOARDS**  
St. V. cheap. WHIFFLE & Co. west.

**TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—**  
174 West Taylor st.; gas, water, electric, brick, 10 rooms, 12 months. Price \$2,000. Call on WM. H. CONDON, 233 LaSalle

**TO RENT—BY F. Q. VIGOR**

**A** Dearborn-st., near Madison,  
State-st.  
**T**hirty-third st., brown go-  
down.  
**N**ear Lake-st., corner of 8  
State-st., splendid house.  
**20** Burdick-st., 8 rooms and bath.

**TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WAT-**  
room 68, One house, 4 doors  
143 West Harrison-st.

**TO RENT—WE HAVE A**  
splendid well furnished apart-  
ment on  
**D. COLE & SON, 106 West Mad-**

**TO RENT—FIRST CLASS**  
dwelling; 7 rooms, pantry,  
kitchen Cupboard, or A. L. CH  
building.

**TO RENT—TWO NEW CO-**  
ncrete flats the other for sale  
**E. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-**

**TO RENT—THE LOWER A-**  
partment with 7 rooms and kitchen.  
Near Dearborn-st.

**TO RENT—NEW BRICK,**  
of 10 rooms.

\$40; bath and gas; and others.  
 West Madison-st.  
 TO RENT-A 14-ROOM HO-  
 modern conveniences, and  
 prompt-paying boarders. Loca-  
 tion: immediate possession if de-  
 sired. Tribune office.  
 TO RENT-COTTAGE-8 RY-  
 cheap and Loomis; \$20 per  
 year. Harrison-st., in basement.  
 TO RENT-A NEW HOUSE-4  
 st. Will rent cheap to right  
 party.  
 TO RENT-COTTAGE-4 ROOMS  
 SHADE TREES; \$15. Inquire  
 Clark-st.  
 TO RENT-WINNIEKA-NICE  
 2 acres of garden, fruit, shade  
 and cheap. Call at 2 Dearborn-  
 st.  
 TO RENT-HOTEL FURNISH-  
 ed. Writing and card table.  
 at Dearborn-st., Room 21.  
 TO RENT-FURNISHED HO-  
 use of 5 large rooms, and

TO RENT- THE BARNES IN  
Baltimore, Md. for guests  
and nothing to be desired.  
arrangement, steam tables, etc.  
order to a responsible party  
for further particulars.  
DAVID M. FORD.

TO RENT- COTTAGE AND  
good tenant will rent cheap.  
DO. Room 8 Chestnut House.

TO RENT- TWO STORY A  
renting No. 100 North  
WELL, St. Michigan st.

TO RENT- ONE AND ONE  
each, painted and excellent  
for. Cheap to a good tenant.  
Wabash av.

TO RENT- BRICK DWELL  
teenth st., electric light.  
certain to good results. Apply

TO RENT- THE UPPER P  
teenth av., consisting of two  
bathrooms, with new of bathroom

TO RENT.

STORY AND PLEASANT BRICKS IN  
 Equire at 115 Dearborn-st., corner  
 'O RENT—BRICK HOUSE O  
 West Park-st., or will read in  
 'O RENT—A TWO-STORY S  
 Western-av.; \$25 per month.  
 Madison-st.  
 'O RENT—OR FOR SALE  
 large 21 First-st. near 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 ready for first payment. ANZ  
 115 West Clark-st.  
 'O RENT—A STORY BRICK  
 all modern improvements, and  
 also, two-story brick building of  
 very cheap to good tenants. See  
 CHAS. WETZEL.



[illegible][illegible]



